THE TREASURY BANK.

ANOTHER BIG ENGINE? IMPERFECTION IN THE WAY

MAKE ALL MEN HONEST

OR ONLY A FEW MANAGERS RICH?

A Review of the Plan of "F. S. W." for a United States Treasury Bank-Some of the Obstacles in the Way of Its Establishment and Success, &c.

An United States Treasury Bank-Another Big Engine-

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sim: The Constitution provides that "Congress shall have the power to coin money, regulate the ralue thereof and of foreign coin." Here, so far as the Constitution is concerned, the power of the ernment of the United States over the circu. The cotemporary interpretations of this clause conceded to Congress, besides the general power to coin, are the authority to fix the rates at which the pieces of our own and of foreign coinage should be received in liquidation of public dues in the discharge of public obligations, and as a tender in the payment of private debts. To what extent the laspe of time in general, or recent events in particular, have enlarged the powers of Congress in this department, is a point which there are no present means to determine.

When Congress assumed the authority to order the emission of treasury notes for circulation as money, the act was understood to be one of a temperary character. Only a small number of the mbers of either House, and they persons whose not esteemed of high authority, were so few as to affirm its constitutionality. It was, by its fore-most advocates, placed in the light of an experi-ment, demanded by the extreme peril in which the life of the nation was placed, and justifiable only upon the plea of necessity. Whether by means of the experiences enjoyed in the use of the circulating medium so emitted any new knowledge of the nature and operation of financial elements and forces has been obtained which is calculated to sanction the making permanent of the departure from the constitutional line which the war compelled, is a question upon which there appears to be-as there is abundant room fora difference of opinion. The impression produced upon some minds by the events of ten years of a depreciated, fluctuating and inconvertible circulating medium are manifestly unlike those which they have produced upon others; and besides a goodly number of plans—each infallible in the esteem of its inventor-for bringing the common finance into an ideally perfect condition, there is an issue before the people as to whether a smaller volume of currency of a better, or a larger volume of a worse quality, is the thing most to be desired

THAT WITHOUT WHICH THERE IS NOTHING. It is gratifying, however, Mr. Editor, to be in fermed that "the time will come when the present gitations will bear fruit;" and, furthermore, nat "when the proper time does come the true solution will prove easier than might be expected at first sight." This solution, according to your of our United States Treasury Bank-an institution which, it is a happiness to learn, will be always admirably managed, and which shall represent at once the summit of financial wisdom and the perfection of financial integrity. Allow me to enjoy, for a moment, the prospect of a

which it was organized.

DELAMS AND REALITIES.

It is not difficult, Mr. Editor, to construct a mental picture of a perfect condition, at least one that appears perfect to the artist by whom it is drawn. The difficulty is in the realization. In the way of this, there are human accidents, the causes of which it has not thus far proved to be within the skill of humanity to eliminate. A public bank may be sound, and a private bank may be sound, and a private bank may be sound, and a good management; good luck in the non-occurrence of any great political or economical vicissitudes; good management in retaining the means te guard against the effects of minor disturbances. The absolute is the dream of the optimist and the spur to the mental idiosyncrasy of the Utoplan; but there is nothing that humanity can beget that will not be marked with the stigma of human imperfection. There is no such thing as absolute security. Bankers fall, merchants fall, manufacturers fall, and in their failures bring down calamity upon scores and hundreds of deserving citizens; but it does not follow because bankers fall that the Government should take the business of banking into its own hands, any more than it follows, because merchants and others fail, that the Government should take the business of banking into its own hands, any more than it follows, because merchants and others fail, that the Government should take the business of banking into its own hands, any more than it follows, because merchants and others fail, that the Government should take the business of banking into its own hands, any more than it follows, because merchants and others fail, that the Government should to be to consurage a repetition of the experiment, nor is there any reason for the opinion that another national banking in the United States to encourage a repetition of the experiments, nor is there any reason for the opinion that another national bank if it should be established, would be free frem the operation of causes similar to those which prostrated

THE NATIONAL CHARACTER. The people of the United States, like the people f other countries, have their characteristics which are distinctive. They are specially hope of other countries, nave their characteristics, which are distinctive. They are specially hopeful, venturesome and speculative, and these qualities work themselves out in their business phenomena. There are more distinguished successes, and the failures are more numerous and for larger amounts. To change all this it would be necessary to reconstruct them. What undiscovered prophylactic, what potent alterative drug, does any one suppose, would be effectual for such a purpose? In the place of complaining of these things, and setting up comparisons between the conditions in this and in countries where the people are differently constituted, would it not be wiser to accept the situation, take cognisance of the enumerosations, and console ourselves with the reflection that if there are discounts upon onside there are promitums on the other? The peoples on the other side of the Atlantic are working out the problem of destiny in their way, let us work out the problem in ours, free of all attempts at the servile imitation of their examples.

THE HETTER DEDUCTION

from American experience—and, in this respect, if all the truth were known the experience of other countries would confirm the conclusion—would seem to be in favor of the severance of all relations between public and private finance. This especially, because in times of difficulty the one is a weight to carry down the other. When the Government most wants assistance the bank most wants money; and whon the bank most meds the Government is least able to render support. This is the history all over the world of the consequences of such intermarlages; and, like Church and State, the unnatural conjugation of bank and State operates to cause each party to deflect the other from the line of its legitimate activities. THE BETTER DEDUCTION

After all, the most that is said in favor of the National Treasury bank plan, and the most that can be said, is that it will work well if it does work well. If it is properly guarded and properly conducted; if the errors and abuses by which the former Bank of the United States was ship-wrecked are avaided; if politicians can be kept out of its management and legislative tampering with its business and policy prevented; if it can be set up exactly right in the first plan, and no alterations allowed afterwards; if it be surrounded with restraints and conditions which no one shall be inclined to overstep or disregard, great good may be expected from its agency. But if otherwise, what then? Suppose American humanity shall decline to metamorphose itself te meet so many contingencies, and the bank becomes impregnated with the progressive spirit of the times and breaks loose from its anchorage; what then?

H. B.

"My son, said old Keizle, appearing at the head of the stairs with a suspicious-looking strap in his of the stairs with a suspicious-looking strap in his hand, "it is now the rosy time of more, and Aurora shines high in the heavers, warming the heart of the lark, as he sears aloft filling the air with his melodies. Awake, my son, and breather thou the dewy freshness of a new-born day!" "Let the world heave on its ocean noise, I ask but sleep," said Tom as he pulled the biankets close about him and turned ever; but old Keisle was not to be trified with, and gathering the blankets in one hand, he roared: "But, my son, 'the busy day, wak'd by the lark, half roused the ribald crow,' and them damned hogs is in the corn-field, raisin' hell'n blazes with the fodder! Git up, you lary snorin' hound you or I'll blister your hide wuss'n a yaller-jacket!" "I come!" replied Tom, as he arose from his couch of rest and rye-straw with the alacrity of a streak of spring lightning.

The centennial of the Sth instant, in Dunbolm, was celebrated on the Sth instant, in Dunbolm, Scotland, his native village. The house in which he lived was decorated, as were all the principal streets. Addresses were made, a banquet was held, and in the evening the whole village was illuminated. And thus the children of true fame

Call for a Mass Convention of the Prominent Colored Citizens to Vindicate the Fair Name and Fame of the People from the Charge of Insurrection-The following address has been issued to the

colored citizens of Georgia:

MACON, GA., Sept. 16, 1875.

Our good name as law-abiding, peaceable and order-loving citizens has been, within the last few weeks, most causelessly and maliciously attacked. The charge of insurrection has been made against us and heralded to the whole civilized world. We stand to-day charged with conspiring to perpetuate deeds of savage barbarity, and these charges have been published and scattered broadcas through the land, until, doubtiess, strangers mus naturally infer that we have neither education nor religion—that we have all the vices and none of the virtues of the human race. Shall we vindicate

the virtues of the human race. Shall we vindicate our good name, or shall we remain quiet under a siand-rous charge not made against us in the days of slavery when an insurrection might have been profitable. Let us meet and zur look the scurrilous misrepresentation, only a part and parcel of the infamous means resorted to by wicked political leaders to, at our expense, revei in ill-gotten gains. We owe this to our own manhood, and to the honor of our wives and children. Wherefore, as president of the last colored convention held in Georgia, I hereby call all colored members of the, Legislature, Constitutional Convention, and other or present officials, chalrmen of various executive committees, and such other prominent gentlemen as may have representations to make, to

Thursday, October 7, 1876, at 12 o'clock, there and then to deliberate and determine what advice to give our people, and what action to take in the premises. The call is issued principally to the leaders, because it will be in the midst of the crop-gathering time, and we doem it unnecessary to take too many from their employment. Your obedient servant.

Your obedient servant, JEFFERSON F. LONG. Your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON F. LONG.

This call islindorsed by the following: Hon. H.

M. Turner, Hon. J. M. Simms, L. B. Toomer,
eqq.; Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. Romains Moore.
Hon. W. H. Harrison, Hon. George Wallace, Hon.
T. P. Beard, John H. Deveaux, esq.; Rev. W. L.
White, Hon. Madison Davis, Elbert Head, esq.;
Hon. Van Jones, C. L. Del Lamotta, esq.; Frank
Disroon, esq.; Hon. Jas. B. Deveaux, W. A.
Pledger, esq.; P. O. Holt, esq.; Rev. O. O. Fisher,
Hon. R. W. White, Hon. N. A. Golden, Hon. Jas.
Blue, Hon. Philip Joiner, Hon. W. H. Noble, Tilman Lowe, esq.; Hon. Thomas Crayton, H. H. Singleton, esq.; N. Davenport, esq.; P. M. Perkins,
esq.; J. S. Martin, esq.; R. M. Bragwell, S. Barron, esq.; J. W. Brooks, esq.; L. A. Rutherford,
esq.; Elbert Williams, esq.; W. H. Delyons, esq.;
E. Robinson, esq.; P. O. Nesl. esq.; N. Jenes,
esq.; E. Belcher, esq.; N. Smith, esq.; M. Joneson,
esq.; E. Belcher, esq.; N. Smith, esq.; M. Joneson,
esq.; E. Belcher, esq.; N. Smith, esq.; M. Joneson,
esq.; E. Belcher, esq.; N. Smith, esq.; M. Johnson.

How the Republicans Are Suppressed-Gratitude to the National Republican-ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 15, 1875. To the Editor of the National Republican: SIE: Republicans in the Southern States owe

you a debt of gratitude which they never can repay. You appear to thoroughly comprehend the situation, and were it not for the watchful interest you manifest in our welfare our lot would be much harder than it is. There is one matter to which I desire to call your attention, and ask that you satisfactorily explain, if it lies in your power to de so. Can you inform us why the national arm was successfully extended to guarantee equal rights in South Carolina in 1871, and Georgia Republicans were neglected and given over to the Gordon Ku-Klux to be insulted, robbed and murto protect the new-made citizen in this State has had a most damaging effect, dispiriting Republi, cans, and encouraging the "unterrified" to such an extent that the Republican party exists here new but in name, and the lot of the negro has be-come infinitely worse than during the slavery regime. Would it not be better to take the ballot from him, and let the "Toombs system of peopage" be established, than make of him a bone of ontention, continually subjected to injury and insult, without the means of defending himself? The half has never been told of the suffering of loyal men in the South. Mr. Henry Wilson and other leading Republicans see only the bright side of the picture in their hurried Southern tours. It is only in the lonely cabin and the cotten foliate that the true tale can be told—how the

poor negro speeds the plow in furrows not his own, and at the end of the year is cheated out of his labor and all its fruits.

The fact is, the old war leaders have combatted the statesmen of our party successfully. Seeing the handwriting upon the wall, and knowing that a thorough festeration means thus they the Bandwriting upon the wall, and knowingthat a thorough resouration intent man array
must forever take back seats, and no more presume to lead a people whom they led so seriously
astray, they inaugurated their wicked policy of
proscription, mutilations and murders, drawing
the color line closely, and arraying the poor
whites of the South against the blacks. Without
the inauguration of this policy, such mon as fordon and Ransom could nover have reached the
Senate of the United States, and the loyal men
of the Republic would have been spared the sight
of scores of Confederate generals in the House of
Representatives. Let not Northerners be deceived. It is only a question of time, and Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs are held in reserve, and at an opportune time will be sent back
to their old seats in the Senate, there to buily and
insult the nation.

son Davis and Robert Toombs are held in reserve, and at an opportune time will be sent back to their old seats in the Senate, there to buily and insult the nation.

The so-called insurrection in this State was conceived in the Interest of the Democratic party, purposely to influence the Ohio election. How far the intelligent people of that State will be misled by these so-called Southern insurrections remains to be seen. Perhaps they will take a correct view of the matter, and determine that a harmless, ineffensive and unarmed people, greatly in the minority, would scarcely possess the temerity to think about waging a war against old Confederate soldiers, armed with guns of the best make. There is not a precinct in Georgia which has not had fer the past four years its white volunteer company of cavalry or infantry, while in some localities the blacks have organized companies, and once or twice a month meet to drill with wooden guns; i. e., sticks of wood improvised for the purpose.

History presents no instance where a people have been subjected to the same injuries and insults as have the Southern blacks. They have never resisted, which fact accounts for the repetition and frequency of the attacks made upon them. Nor has this system of abuse been confined alone to Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The departure of Geovernor Chamberlain in South Carolina has inspired the old rebel element with renewed haps. In the counties of Greenville, Spartanburg, Laurens, and Newberry the Ku-Kux stand ready to strike down Republicans should the nation fall into Democratic hands. The murder of Hon. Joseph Crews, at Laurens courthouse, but a few days since, is well calculated to terrify the law-abiding in that locality. Orews, and shot him down. We have no Republican loaders in this State. The few office-holders are to be found in the large cities, and are prudent enough never to deliver thomeleves of their true inwardness. May Heaven extend us that protection which the National Government has failed to afford.

Notes on the Broken Bank-Political Matters [Special Correspondence of National Republican.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept 15, 1875. The smoke of the money panic has now cleared sets are of the things that are past; the new Bank of California will open very shortly, and will pay all debts of the old concern. All that the family of poor Raiston will have will be about \$75,000, which will be realized from his life insurance—a very snug sum, and will keep them comfortably. That is the whole story.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION. Sufficient returns have been received to indicate that Irwin, the Democratic nomines, is elected Governor by a plurality; he is, however, in a miwhich the Central Pacific railroad did for him The Republicans with Phelps at their head, went into the fight against fearful odds, and while they falled in electing their candidate, they sucthey failed in electing their candidate, they succeeded in periecting a very compact organization throughout the State for 1876, and completely burying Bidwell and Booth beyond the hope of resurrection for their base treachery and ingratitude, and thus they have accomplished all they expected to accomplish in the campaign. Page is re-elected to Congress, the balance are Bourbons. Is the municipal fight it will take the official count to decide between Clayton and Bryant. In many of the other municipal contests frauds have been charged and protests entered, so that the judiciary will be called on to decide, and that will be the end of that.

There is one place of particular note here which has not heretofore been noticed in this correspondence. It is Col. Andrews'

DIAMOND PALACE. DIAMOND PALACE, where the display is, without doubt, the finest and most brilliant in the United States. The stock embraces a large variety of magnificent new styles of cutirely original design; almost every artistic improvement that can be imagined. The neek laces are specially rare and beautiful, and the solitaire rings now so fashionable perfectly dazzling. In addition to his stock of diamonds he has a full assortment of watches, chains, and every other beautiful article that goes to make up a full and complete outfit for lady or gentleman, all of which are manufactured under his immediate supervision. During the two days of the panic the Colonel advertised to take the indebtedness of

at par, and in that short space of time disposed of nearly one hundred thousand dollars' worth of his stock. He has been a resident of this city twenty-six years, and his friends a few days ago presented him with a magnificent medal valued at two thousand dollars. Do not fall to visit the Palace of Diamonds, gentle reader, when you visit this city, and rest assured you will find a cordial welcome.

Business here is reviving, and in a few days all the arctime times of the heat two weaks will be visit this city, and rest assured you will have cordial welcome.

Business here is reviving, and in a few days all the exciting times of the past two weeks will be lorgotten. But one thing is pretty evident; wild-cat schemes will be given a wide berth and nothing but legitimate enterprises carried on.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker arrived here a few days ago and attracted some little attention on the street for the moment, but it soon passed away.

Mac.

THE TEXAN CYCLONE.

DESTRUCTION ALONG THE GULF STATES IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

THE BEACH AN OPEN SEPULCHRE

THE TOWN OF INDIANOLA IN RUINS

Only Five Business Houses Remain Standing-One Hundred Lives Lost-Many of the Bodies Found and Buried - The Winds and Waves Subsiding-The Safferers Pleading for Assistance.

Efforts to Relieve the Sufferers-NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The following telegrams were received in this city last evening by promi pent merchants doing business with Texas Houston, Sept. 20 .- The greatest distress prevails among the poor people at the East End, Gal-veston. Several hundreds of them have been rendered utterly destitute by the storm. They need help immediately.

Houston, Sept. 20.—A committee of relief has

been organized to help the sufferers, with the mayor of Galveston at its head. Contributio are now being received. Can you help them? GALVESTON, Sept. 20.—The greatest suffering prevails here among the poorer classes, and many of the wealthier class are in distress. The people at the East End have been washed out of their houses, their clothing lost and provisions destroy-ed. Help is needed now.

THE TOWN OF INDIANOLA DESTROYED—ONE HUN-DEED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST. DEED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 31.—Superintendent Clowrey, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, communicates to Gen. Amon Stager as follows: "A Morgan steamship has just arrived at Galveston and reports the town of Indianola, Texas, almost entirely destroyed. The light-houses, wharves and nearly every house have been swept away, and one hundred to one hundred and fifty lives lost. The steamer could find no place to land her cargo."

THE DESTRUCTION COMPLETE.

GALVESTON, Sept. 21.—The Morgan steamer Harlan came into port this morning with colors at hall mast. A large crowd gathered on the wharf to learn the fate of Indianola. The destruction there was aimost complete. Only five business houses are left. These are H. Zeilgena & Co., H. Runge & Co., D. Sullivan & Co., Cassimer Lillenuve and D. H. Regan. The people are suffering for food and clothing. The following note has been received:

EDITORS NEWS: We are destitute. The town is gone. One fourth of the people are gone. The dead bodies are strewn for twenty miles along the bay. Nine tenths of the houses are destroyed. Send us help, for God's sake!

D. W. URAM, District Attorney.

D. W. Cham, District Attorney.

The following was received by business firms from correspondents on Wednesday, the 15th:

"The winds from eastward veered to the north on Thursday morning, became more steady, increasing to agale. The water was walst deep, Every man, woman and child were seeking a place of safety, it blew fearfully. The situation was awful. Screams from women and children could be heard in every direction. The water was six feet deep in the streets. About 2 o'clock Friday morning the winds veered to the northwest and the waves then became chopped. Houses were washed away or tumbled to pieces. The wind toward morning began to luit a little and the water was getting lower. The wind veered to the north, then came hope. Daylight BEGAN TO BEEAK,

BEGAN TO BREAK,
and then did we behold the awful destruction around, and thanked our God that we had been saved, and that our perflous condition was as nothing compared with the sufferings of our neighbors and citizens along the bay. Broadday-light revealed a scene that was terrible to behold. The town could not be recognized as the Indianola of the day previous. Ruin, total ruin, everywhere. People were seen walking and jumping over one guilly and another. Neighbor met neighbor and told of the troubles and tribulations of the previous night. Death and destruction were all around us. Houses crushed to the ground; others swayed round and leaning over. The w was dying and the water disappearing from pla

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS. ceived the following from Galveston: Additional accounts of the Indianola disaster say the loss of life and sudering are terrible. Dead bodies are are strewn for twenty miles along the beach. The citizens are organizing for the relief of the sufferers. Over one hundred bodies had been found and buried up to the time steamer left. Mr. Sanborn, manager of the telegraph office, is reported as fe, but the office is destroyed and the lines down for miles.

Galveston Sept. 21.—Those that could railled. GALVESTON, Sept. 21.—Those that could railled out to learn the news. BODIES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Bodies of MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN were found in all directions. Police squads were organized, and the search was made for missing relatives and friends. How many have lost their lives in this fearful storm it is impossible to learn. Up to this time sixty or seventy bodies have been found and buried. Women were found and men also who had floated off on doors or anything they could get hold of. Some who were beneath the roofs were carried away a long distance. The escape of so many of our citizens is almost marvelous. escape of so many of our citizens is almost marvelous.

The search for bodies is still going on, and the number of human beings drowned will never be known, as there were a large number of strangers in town. We estimate the number of lives lost at 150. H. J. Hack lost everything but his house. Eighteen bodies were found yesterday, and search will be continued until all the dead are deposited in their last resting place. You can't imagine the extent of the disaster. Nothing short of its full details will give a proper knowledge. Numbers of persons were out on rafts for hours, but in many cases were not saved. Wm. Taylor, on trial for the Sutton murder,

the Sutton murder,

was let out of Jail

to prevent his being drowned, and made his escape. All the churches in the town are swept
away. The court-house is safe. One aundred and
fitly-five persons, Captain Sam Brown and two of
his family were saved. They took refuge in the
light-house and were thereby saved. Brown is
now the only surviving pilot at the pass. Great
destitution prevails. The Victoria people, hearing of it, nobly sent us assistance at once.

Information from Corpus Christi reports that
town safe. They escaped the heavy gale.

The town of Saiuria was entirely washed away.
The telegraph lines are prostrated for miles.

SITUATION OF THE TOWN. SITUATION OF THE TOWN.

A Bulletin extra has the following regarding Indianola: The first of the storm it seems carried away the telegraph lines, and thus communication between Galveston and Indianola was cut off. Indianola is situated on Matagorda bay, and there is no protection in front of it. It has about 1,000 inhabitants, and the loss it seems is fully one fifth. Fears are entertained that Rockport, Matagorda and Corpus Christi have suffered. Over two hundred lives are lost. SABINE PASS SUBMERGED,

SABINE PASS SUBMERGED.

The Picsyane extra has the following:
SABINE PASS, (via Orange.) Sept. 21.—This city is submerged, and considerable damage has been done to wharves and buildings by the terrific storm through which we have just passed. Much loss of stock is reported, and the crops in the surrounding country have been considerably injured. No loss of life, happily, has been so far reported. injured. No loss of life, happily, has been so far reported.

The little mall steamer Pelican State was wrecked in Sabine lake, but the passengers and crew were saved. Mapy small crafts have been blown off and capsined.

Capt Gibbs, of the schooler Truman, from New York to Indianola with an assorted cargo, arrived to-day and reports his schooner ashore fifteen ralles west of the Pass and a total loss. The gals caught him off the passes of the Missisippl, and he lost his reckoning. The crew were in the rigging for twelve hours, but were all saved.

No news has been received from Calcasicu, but the worst is feared, as much lighter gales have, in the past, swept the place with much loss of life. RESUME OF THE GALVESTON DELUGE.

in the past, swept the place with much loss of life.

RESUME OF THE GALVESTON DELUGE.

New ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—The following press dispatch was received to-day, showing the damage by the storm on Galveston island and vicinity:

GALVESTON, Sept. 21.—Triday, between the hours of 4 and 5, was the most trying period during the storm. From the esstern part of the island down to Twentieth street the water crossed from guif to bay through the streets, and was a foot to eighteen inches deep in the yards through the central portion of the city.

Along the business streets the water was not as high as in 1867, the streets having been raised; consequently but little damage was done to goods or buildings. From the eastern portion of the island along the guif the houses were damaged; about twenty or twenty-five were blown down and destroyed. The Collins estate, foot of Tremont street, was badly damaged. In this vicinity a large number of houses were damaged and blown over. Below on the island, for ten or twelve miles, scarcely a house remains.

In the western portion of the city the water was two or three feet in depth, but the damage to residences was, trifling, as the sand bluff broke the force of the waves from the guif. The damage to cotton presses is estimated at \$20,000. On Friday, about 10a m., the wind shifted to southwest, blowing hard. Toward night it changed to north, and during the night it blew the water off the island. On Saturday morning the streets were dry in nearly overy portion of the city. The loss of life, as near as can be ascertained, is five. The damage to property in the city is estimated at \$20,000, and is as nearly correct as can be made.

The most serious loss is the damage to the railroads and bay bridges. The wharves are only slightly damaged.

The surgeon of the steamship Australian, ashore at San Bernardino, reports that every house at San Bernardino, reports that every house at San Bernardino, reports that every house at San Bernardino, the foit the Government dredge-boats sunk at Morgan's Po

NATAGORDA AND CEDAR LAKE SWEPT AWAY NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Later information

fromithe Texan coast says the town of Matagorda is swept away. Only two houses remain standing. The town of Cedar Lake is washed away, and all the people lost.

A public meeting of the citizens was held this evening, and largely attended. Many liberally subscribed to aid the Indianola and other sufferers. A steamer will leave here to-morrow a.m. with provisions and clothing. Information received from East Bay states the suffering among the people as terrible. Out of tweaty-cight human beings only five are known to be alive.

A MURDEROUS PROFESSOR.

Well-known Musician Attempts to Duplicate Crime. NEW YORK, Sept. 21.-Prof. James Garland, vell-known musician of New Brunswick, N. J., yesterday attempted the double crime of murder and suicide. The Professor is fifty years old and his wife a little younger, and they have been married over twenty years. For some time past there has been trouble in the family, owing to the insane jealousy of the husband, who latterly had ne much addicted to drink, and was in the habit of beating and abusing his wife. It was finally resolved to separate, and the necessary legal steps having been taken, yesterday was ap-pointed for the breaking up of the family. While Mrs. Garland and her daughters were packing up, the Prefessor entered the room with a Colt's

CRASHING AWAY HER TEETH and passing through the back of her neck. The horrified lady, almost paralyzed with dread, sank on her knees, crying, "Oh! James, James, for God's sake, don't kill me!" But her husband hot her while on her knees, the ball entering her head. Then Miss Anna, a daughter of fourteen, courageously sprang forward and thrust aside her father's hand, in which he still grasped the her father's hand, in which he still grasped the revolver. Before he could fire a third time Mrs. Garland sprang out of the house into the yard, and dropped apparently dead. The would-be murderer then west up stairs to his room, and, throwing himself on the bed, leveled the revolver at his own head and fired. The ball lodged just over the right eye. Finding himself still alive, he took a pen-knife from his pocket and slashed open his throat, inflicting a frightful wound, breaking the blade of his pen-knife in his frenzy. This did not kill him, so he rushed into the hall, procured a hammer, and then

CRUSHED IN HIS SKULL, CRUSHED IN HIS SKULL.

Making a holetwice the size of a silvor dollar. Soon after this his son Alfred, who had been away from home, arrived, and with the assistance of a Mr. Short broke in the door of the professor's bedreom, and there they witnessed a sight such as made their blood run cold. Sitting on the edge of the bed, his head, face, and shirt covered and streaming with blood, was Garland, utterly unconscious. The floor at the bedside was covered with gore, and the walls and ceiling were bespattered with blood. There is no hope that he will survive, and but little hope that his wife can recover from the effects of her wounds.

Insurance Wisdom in Council-

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 .- The convention of insur ance commissioners and superintendents reas-sembled to-day, President Chapman in the chair. The executive reported credentials from the following delegates in addition to those received yesterday: Joshua Nye, of Maine; John A. Finch, of Indians, and M. B. Howell, of Tennessee. The chairman announced the appointment of the following committees: On black for annual statements; on assets and investments; on rate of mortality, rate of interest, and reincurance lia-bility; on legislation; on miscellancous questions. Commissioner Rhodes stated there were several gentlemen present from the Dominion of Canada Commissioner Rhodes stated there were several gentlemen present from the Dominion of Canada who represented insurance interests, and on motion it was resolved to extend to them the privilege of the floor during the session.

Commissioner Row offered the following resolution; which was laid or the table:

Resolved, As the mass of this convention that the present practice of the left, and fire insurance companies in a ming money on the stock of other life and live interrance, companies as collateral is erroneous, and should be abandoned.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Rhodes, was also laid on the table:

Resolved, That emactment of stringent building laws for the protection of our cities and large towns is matter of first importance, and that it is the duty of heads of insurance departments to urge upon legislators of their respective States the necessity for immediate action in this direction.

The convention adjourned until near to-morrow.

The convention adjourned until neon to-morrow.

The Grand Lodge at Indianapolis-INDIANATOLIS, Sept. 10.—At the session of co-class as a propositions pertaining to the Rebekah degree were presented and referred to appropriate

ODD FELLOWS.

Resolved, That when a member of a subordinate Lodge renounces Odd Fellowship, the Lodge of which he was a member shall not be required to give him any further attention, nor shall he be entitled to dues or benefits of any kind.

Before the adjournment yeaterday, P. G. Sire Nicholson, of Pennsylvania, offered a series of resolutions looking to a grand national celebration of the Order at large, at Philadelphia during the Centennial year, and that the grand invitation of the grand bodies of Pennsylvania to the Grand Lodge of the United States to hold the next session there be accepted, and that the 20th of September, 1876, at Philadelphia, be designated as the time and place of a great jubiles gainering of the Order throughout the national jurisdiction, and that the said date be substituted for the 26th of April anniversary. Beferred to a special committee of nine.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA. Rumors Concerning the Broken Bank. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.-The officers and firectors of the Bank of California contradict he statement that the bank will report on the If the instant. They say no time has been fixed set that could give such an impression, but that resumption about that time is probable.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—The committee appointed ome days ago to arrange for holding a national held a meeting last evening to devise a general plan of operation and arrange preliminaries. After some general discussion a resolution was adopted authorizing the president of the meeting to issue an address, setting forth the action and the object of the people of St. Louis in calling a national railroad convention, and requesting the co-operation of the Governors of States and of various commercial associations of the whole country, and asking them to send delegates, Commissioners were appointed to determine the rates of representation, transportation, finance, &c. During the discussion of this matter attention was called to the fact that some journals abroad had attempted to create an impression that the citizens of St. Louis in inaugurating this movement were influenced by purely local and sectional interests. This was emphatically denied, and it was distinctly stated that the desire was to make the movement mational in character, and the co-operation of all business contres in the Union was earnestly requested.

Carl Schure Ready to Work. CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The following is a call ddressed to Mr. Carl Schurz, asking him to address the people on financial matters, and his

Hon Carl Schurz: Cincinnati, Sept. 20, 1873.

The main question under discussion in view of the approaching election in this State is whether the country shall advance or recede in the road to specie payments. The popular decision will assuredly have a serious influence upon political organizations, business interests and public policy. We are mindful of your superb arguments in the Senate on behalf of a sound currency, and as merchants and business men we invite you to come to Ohio and present in public speeches your view upon the cause at issue, which we esteem to be that of national honor end common honesty. CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1875.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN: I simply obey a call of duty in complying with your invitation. I shall be ready to address the citizens of Cincinnati on the evening of Monday, September 27.

C. SCHUEZ.

Treaty Council at the Red Cloud Agency. CHEYENNE, W. T., Sept. 21.—The treaty council near the Red Cloud agency held its first ses sion on Saturday. After much wrangling among the Indians as to the locality where the council should be held, Gen. Terry on the part of the commissioners selected the ground near Crow Buttes, and the Indians were notified that this selection was final. Gen. Bradley, Col. Stanton, Captain was final. Gen. Bradley, Col. Stanton, Captain Mix and other officers arrived at Camp Robinson on Thursday, and Capt. Mills' company of Third cavalry was immediately ordered from Camp Sheridan to Red Cloud, so that the force at Red Cloud now consists of three companies of cavalry and four of infantry. Lieut. Vroom, with company L, Third cavalry, was ordered to escort Col. Stanton to Spotted Tail and thence on his expedition into the northern bad lands.

Mechanica' Bank Suspended. MONTREAL, Sept. 21,-The directors of the Me-hanics' Bank have issued a statement saying

Unveiling a Monument at Saratogabere to-day. Addresses were delivered by Cen.
W. B. French, the last commander of the regiment, and by Chaplain Norman Fox, formerly of
the regiment. The attendance was very large.
The monument is located on the corner of Conground set apart by the Congress Spring Comground set apart by the Congress Spring Com-

FLASHES BY THE CABLE.

SERVIA WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL THE ACTION OF THE SKUPTSCHINA

BOSNIANS DISCLAIM REVOLUTION

Reinforcements for Cuba-Alfonso in Trouble with the Pope, but Will the Press-Russia Has Occupied Khokand-The Swiss and American

They Were Frightened By the Turks

Postal Treaties.

Action of the Skuptschina. KRAGUJEWATE, Sept. 21 .- The address adopt The full text is not yet known. There was only ne draft submitted to the Skuptschina, and this voting against the war and leaving to the wisdon voting against the war and leaving to the wisdom of Prince Milan and his Government the decision of the question 23 were nominess of the Government. Of the remainder, elected representatives, 44 declared in favor of, and 38 against war. This, however, does not affect the result. The Government now has its hands free, and it may be considered certain that Servia, for the present at least, will maintain neutrality.

SCRNES IN NORTHERN BOSNIA. LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Times this morning publishes a letter, dated Vienna, which contains some interesting details of the insurrection in porthern Bosnia, and of the emigrants who have taken refuge in Austria. It says the cause of the sudden failure of the movement is attributed to the fact that the insurgents were not prepared, were without arms and ammunition; and, also, many villages remain passive.

were without arms and ammunition; and, also, many villages remain passive.

Two Austrian commissions have been sent to ascertain from the fugitives the causes of the insurrection. The latter state that the Turks, fearing that the Hersegovinian insurrection would spread to Bosnia, arrested the elders of the villages and some of the most influential men under the pretext that they were the accomplices of brigands. Thirty were thus arrested in one villages, and were only released upon the payment of a large sum of money. Upon a threatened repetition of these outrages the villagers fied to the mountains with their families and flocks, and prepared to resist. The rising assumed the character of retalisation up to a date as recently as the 18th of August. But the next day the insurgents fied, in consequence of the mass of immigration which had set in. The fugitives disclaimed any connection with the Hersegovinian insurgents, and declared they never should have thought of rising if they had not been provoked.

FRANCE.

French Politics. Panis, Sept. 21 .- The Courrier de France states that the Cabinet have unanimously re-solved to propose the abolition of the system of voting by departments. The Courier anticipates in consequence the overthrow of the Ministry in

Paris, Sept. 21.—It now seems that only 800 arlists entered France, and these by the Gavar-PRANCE AND SWITZERLAND

PARIS, Sopt. 21.—The French Government have notified Switzerland that the provisions of the Berne postal union relative to communication with Great British through France may go into effect immediately. The French Government will make, before the 1st of January, next, the same concessions respecting communications with America.

GEN. SABALLS IN PRENCH TREETORY. Madrid, Sept. 21.—It is stated that the Carlist Gen. Sabalis, with two sons and several Carlist leaders, have entered France. SPAIN-

MADRID, Sept. 21.—Reinforcements to the number of 18,000 will go to Cuba by the 15th of DEPTING THE CHURCH OF HOME. MADRIAD. Sept. 21.—It is stated in well-in-formed circles that the Government has deter-mined to pursue an energetic course with regard to the circular of the Papal nuncio, and will fully maintain the royal prerogative in the premises.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 6 a. m.—A Madrid telegram
to the Daily News states that the Papal Nuncic
has asked for the inhibitions of legal proceedings
against bishops, in virtue of the provisions of the against classify and a second and a second at the concordat.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—The Gacela will to-morrow publish a ministerial circular to the prefects urging conclitation on all liberal monarchists. The date of the elections for the Cortes is not ye

A Journalist Imprisoned. Berlin, Sept. 21.—The Municipal Court of Berlin has sentenced the editor of the Germanica, an ultramontane journal, to five months' impris-oument, for having published an article insulting to the chancellor, and inciting disobedience of the

DEATH OF A PRINCE. MUNICH, Sept. 71.—Prince Adelbert, the uncle of the Ring of Bavaria, is dead. He was born in

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Berlin the Morning Post announces that the Bishop funster, against whom proceedings for ion from his See are pending, has gone to

The New Foundland Pisheries. LONDON, Sept. 21 .- The Globe this evening r grets to learn that the disadvantages suffered by eries as compared with Frenchmen have no wise abated the present season. The officers of French cruisers protecting French interest have assumed a very high tone in asserting their rights there-

abouts.

London, Sept. 21.—Mr. John Vance, member of Parliament for Armagh City, is dead.

The steamer City Mosel, which sailed from Southampton to-day for New York, took out \$40,000 in specie.

Kauffmann and Her Rebellious Subjects. BERLIN, Sept. 21.—Advices from St. Petersburg announce that the ; Russian General Kaufiman occupied Knokand on the 16th of the present month without resistance. The greater portion of the Russian troops remained in the fortified camp outside. All the Russian prisoners have been delivered over to General Kauffman, and the Khan has accepted all the conditions of peace.

Rearrest of Col. Jno. A. Joyce. St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Cel. Jnc. A. Joyce, ex-revenue agent of this district, was arrested this afternoon by United States Marshal Newcomb

Court for the Western district of Missouri, now Court for the Western district of Missouri, now sitting at Jefferson City, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the revenue.

Shortly after the Colonel's arrest he applied, through his attorney, to Judge Miller, of the United States Circuit Court, now in session in this city, for a writ of Asbeas corpus, to test the question whether he can be taken out of this district while he is under bonds here to appear from day to day, pending his trial before the Circuit Court. Judge Miller ordered the writ to Issue, returnable in three days.

Large Fire.

Phovidence, Sept. 21.—A fire broke out this evening in the silverware manufactory of the Whitney Manufacturing Company, North Attleboro', Mass., and it was entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Most of the stock was in the vaults, which happened to be fire-proof, otherwise the loss would have been much greater. The building was also occupied by F. S. Draper & Co., and Smith & Ginnodo, jewelers, who lose about \$15,000. All are prairly well insured. Over 300 men are threwn out of employment.

A Cool Spinide. A Cool Spicide. LEBRANON, PA., Sept. 21.—A lady between 25 and 30 years of age came here last evening and registered at the Lebanon Valley house, at the depot, as Miss Lula Green, of Philadelphia. At noon to-day she started to walk down the Lebanon valley railroad. When about two mites from here the met a freight-train, and she wrapped her shawl around her and deliberately threw herself en the track. Her head was severed from the body.

Know Nothing Liberals. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21. — During the last three days a meeting of delegates from the Lab three days a meeting of delegates from the Lib-eral leagues in various parts of the country has been in session here to make arrangements for a convention of Liberals, to be held in this city July 4, 1876. Resolutions were adopted affirming the principle of the separation of Church and State as the corner-stone of civil and religious ilberty and the foundation of constitutional gov-ernment.

Boston, Sept. II.—The trial of George Miller, John Glew and Wm. Smith for mutiny and mur-der on the schooner Jefferson Borden commenced to-day in the United States Circuit Court. A

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS. OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Beautiful Snow. The signal officer reports that three inches of mow has fallen at Colorado Springs, C. T., since yesterday afternoon. Snow still falling.

Consuls Recognized. The President has recognized Viadimir Wel-etsky, consul general of Russia, at San Fran-cisco, and August Berggren, consul of Sweden and Norway, at San Francisco, for the States of California and Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Alaska.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$163,344.73. The customs receipts were \$400,977.03. The Treasury balances at the close of business on yesterday were as follows: Currency, \$2,062.714; special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$67,370,000: coin, \$65,144,909; including coin certificates, \$13,070,700; outstanding legal tenders, \$374,245,708. Boston Post Office.

Mr. W. L. Burt, former postmaster at Boston Mass, instead of turning over the office with its effects to Mr. Ed. S. Tobey, as directed by the Postmaster General, turned up in person yesterday in Washington to report to the Postmaster General that his official bond was finally prepared, and would be filed here within a day or two. The Postmaster General is evidently pussled somewhat by this novel method of obeying orders.

Appointments by the President-The President has made the following appointments: C. B. Kimball, of New York, to be com ments: C. B. Kimball, of New York, to be com-missioner substitute to the Centennial Exhibi-tion at Philadelphia; Wm. F. Green, collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Ten-nessee: Amos L. Frost, collector of internal rev-enue for the consolidated district, known as the Fourth district of California; Wm. Caffrey, of Nebraska, receiver of public moneys in the Wy-oming land district; Fred. W. Sumner, postmaster at Sherman, Texas; Thos. Maxwell, postmaster at Saugerties, New York; Alexander White, of Alabama, chief justice of Utah Territory.

Army Orders. Army Orders.

First. Lieut. Alexander Wishart, 30th infantry, has been ordered to report to the president of the retiring board, in New York city, for examination. The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. W. B. Wetmore, 6th cavalry, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has been extended one year, with permission to go beyond the sea. Leave of absence for one year with permission to go beyond the sea has been granted Assistant Surgeon W. J. Wilson, Fort Bayard, New Mexico. The orders of July 30, 1876, directing Lieut. Gen. Sheridan to visit the Pacific coast, have been confirmed by the President.

The Annual Department Reports-Many of the Department officials will soon commence the preparation of their annual reports to Congress. The bureau officers will, as a rule, confine their reports to brief statements of the business of the respective offices, with but few, if any, recommendations. The most important of this series will be those of the United States Treasurer, the Director of the Mint, the Compressive of the Currency, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The Cabinet officers will in all probability have few propositions to suggest to Congress beyond those contained in their documents of last December. The greater interest is felt in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Secretary of the Interior. The former will give forcible expression to the views of the Administration on the financial situation, and Mr. Delano will, without doubt, give his attention to the wrangling and disputss that interested parties have seen fit to inaugurate concerning his administration of the Interior Department. Many of the Department officials will soon com

Nayal Orders.

Commander Edward Terry, Lieutenant Commanders C. M. Chester and S. H. Baker, Lieutenants C. S. Sperry, C. C. Cornwell, S. H. Simonds, E. P. Wood and R. P. Rodgers, Chaplain J. R. Matthews, Boatswalk Andrew Milne and Robert Somers have been detached from the practice-ship Constellation and ordered to resume their duties at the Naval Academy on the 25th instant. Ensign T. S. Plunkett, detached from the Ossipee and ordered to duty in assisting Commander McCook in charge of a draft of men to San Francisco, and on arrival there to report for temporary duty on board the receiving-ship independence. Midshipmen T. R. Howard and W. H. Schultze have reported their return home, having been detached from the Franklin, European station, and have been placed on waiting naving been detached from the Franklin, Euro-pean station, and have been placed on waiting orders. Surgeon Thomas N. Penrose and Assist-ant Surgeon J. C. Boyd, detached from the prac-tice-ship Constellation and placed on waiting or-ders. Paymaster Edward May, detached from

settle his accounts. Acting Assistant Surgeon J E. Painter ordered to fduty in charge of medica stores at Nagasaki, Japan, per steamer of 30t

Dr. Horatio Stone, Sculptor The painful intelligence reached Washington yesterday of the death of Dr. Horatio Stone, at Carrara, Italy, the 11th instant. His loss is a public one, and causes profound grief. We deeply public one, and causes protound grief. We deeply regret inability to prepare, this morning, a suitable sketch of his life, public services and genfus; in fact, it should not be hastily written, and the mournful duty of referring to it again will not be unmixed with pleasure, for as he delighted to honor Washington, the city of his residence, so Washingtonians will delight to honor his memory. Dr. Stone was a native of New York. He was an educated physician, a poet of rich imagination and a sculptor whose name splendidly adorned the Gelden Book of Fame.

the Golden Book of Fame.

He was a patriot, and during the late civil war he laid aside his favorite pursuits, went to the front, and ministered to the sick and wounded. He was president of the Washington Art Association, a member of the Archæological Society of Rom and the California Academy of Science, and in acknowledgment of his groat genius he was the postessor of medals, complimental resolutions and entograph letters from some of the most distinguished men of the world.

He delivered many addresses and wrote several grand peems on subjects connected with art, and in all of them the spirit of the far-sighted lover of his country pervaded every line. If he followed "Where rome's eagles fiew" and worshiped at the shrines of ancient Greece, he was also, as the Golden Book of Fame.

the shrines of ancient Greece, he was also, as Shakespeare says, "contemplative in living arts." To sit with him in his room or studio and hear To sit with him in his room or studio and hear him discourse of painting, poetry and sculpture was like attendance at an academy of art, where some learned professor taught, and to hear him talk concerning the developments of art in this country and what the nation, as its patron, ought to do, was like listening to one of the prophets, for he never opened his mouth on the subject without being eloquent, and he was often sublime. His plans for the adornment of Washington relieved his "solemn hours," and they, we are sorry to say, were many, for he did not feel that true art was encouraged as it should be.

For himself, however, he carred in living marble an imperishable name. His magnificent stat-

For himself, however, he carrod in living mar-ble an imperishable name. His magnificent stat-ues of Hamilton and Hancock, occupying their permanent niches in the Capitol, his celebrated portrait bust of Chief Justice Taney, his bronze vases, model of the Farragut statue, portrait bust and statue of the late Senator E. D. Baker, of Oregon, and several other works will preserve his name among the immortal sons of genius, and in even rank with his distinguished countrymen, Tom D. Jones, H. K. Brown, Hiram Powers,

In even rank with its dukinguizate doubtryines, Tom D. Jones, H. K. Brown, Hiram Powers, Story, Simmons, Lander, Ward Bailey, Hosmer, Brown and Thompson.

As a specimen of his style in writing we make the following extract from his lecture on the "Unity of Arts," delivered before the California Academy of Sciences, April 5, 1875: the following extract from his lecture on the "Unity of Arts," delivered before the California academy of Sciences, April 5, 1875:

"Of all the associate actions of mankind, considered in view of the principles and santiments which inspire them, which most command the race and give highest promise for its progressive excellence, are those actions which are inspired by the sentiment of reservence, a link of the golden chain which connects the human with the divine. In every act of worship of the Supreme Being it is expressed and expressive of grateful dependence thereon for spiritual wellbeing, just as in every act of commemoration of excellent personal and national ancestry, it is in like manner expressive and exacting. All history, all commemoration, is grateful confession of dependence upon preceding life—is a cherishing of the roots of the tree of life, of which we are branches; a treasuring of its fruits in successive stages of development, with the implied aspiration to emulate them in the present, and secure, if possible, their superior excellence in the future; it is a grateful recognition of the unity, and of the grand interest of a continuity of human society. Just in proportion as that divine sentiment of reverence for the past is felt and embodded in the various forms of art by nations will be their interests in the future—which is a god-like sentiment—and their chances of resurrection in like manner as the joyous revisual of the life of Greece and Rome after centuries of subsidence of animation, should they chance to fail: The arts, in these relations, are indisputable guarantees of the immortality of nations."

NEW YORK, Sept. 21. An Italian boy was arrested to-day for attempting to pass a counterfeit ten-dellar bill on the First National Bank of Philadelphia. The boy stated a man gave him the bill to purchase sugar with. The police are looking for the man.

Prowned While Attempting to Escape Justice EASTON, PA., Sept. 21.—A negro named Geo. Quacoo, from Newark, N. J., was drowned in the Delaware at this place while attempting to escape from the Phillipsburg police. Several shots were fired at him by the officers. His body has not yet been recovered.

Suicide of a Young Lady. MOSTREAL, Sept. 21.—A gri named Cantwell, aged 10, shot berself in St. Lawrence Hall last night. She was seduced four years ago, and the disgrace, coupled with being suspected of theft by an employer, caused the act.

Joe Morris' Trial.

ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 21.—Judge Erskine of the Federal Court took no action regarding the capture of Joe Morris in the court building. No further trouble. The prisoner will be taken to Burke county for trial.

THE BACK OF THE ANALOSTAN BOAT CLUB

CONTEST BETWEEN FOUR AND SIX OARS NAMES OF THE CONTESTING CREWS

VICTORY FOR THE FOUR OARS

The Double-Working Boats Try Their Speed-Three Boats Enter-Pairo and Roach Win the Race-Amateur Base Ball Match, Resulting In a Tie.

The closely contested race of last week between Boat club and the pleasant weather of yesterds; both combined to attract a large crowd of tho

the Analostan club-house yesterday evening.

The races announced to be rowed were the challenge race, between the four and six, and a race between double-working boats. It was an nounced last week that the race between the four and six was a tie, but afterwards the four claimed a foul, as the six had torn away their rudder with an oar while rounding the stake, and the race was given to the four, counting one for them in the best two out of three for the gold spoon-oar badges.

The barge, commanded by Mr. Theodore Mosber, and carrying the judge and starter, Mr. W. M. Roach, bore out into the stream shortly after 5 o'clock, and soon the four and six crew followed. The race was over the same ourse as last week. The four were the same that rowed last week; Stowers, stroke; Cumberland, three; White, two, and Brown, bow. In the six Burdette, two and Brown, bow. In the six Burdette, two in Bibb's place and Corson was coxswain, making the crew as follows: Taylor, stroke; Robertson, five; Maunder, four: Burdette, three; Gurley, two; Elliott, bow, and Corson, coxswain. An even start was made at 550.

Corson, conswain. An even start was made at 5:50.

Both crows pulled off well, and kept along side by side, though the four had a slight lead. The boats turned the stake about 5:58, and came sweeping up the river, over the mile and a half of home-stretch. Both crows bent to their work, but there was still a little difference in favor of the four, and when they neared the home-stake, pulling a thirty-eight-to-the-minute stroke, the four were leading by a length, and crossed the line that distance ahead, at 5:05/4, having rowed over the two miles and a half in fifteen minutes and thirty seconds.

were then brought out. There were three entries for the double-working boat race—Burdette and McKenny, Maddox and Pastal, and Pairo and Roach. The race was for a handsome set of colors, and over a course from the foot of G street, three quarters of a mile down the river and back. Burdette and McKenny occupied the Washington side of the channel, Pairo and Roach were placed in the centre, and Maddox and Pastal lay on the Virginia side. A start was made at 6:19, Pairo and Roach taking a lead and giving Burdette and McKenny their water. The race was hotly contested, and won by Pairo and Roach in seventeen minutes and thirty seconds. Burdette and McKenny followed a minute later, with Maddox and Pastal close upon them. Pairo and Roach were presented with the set of colors, on landing, by Mr. Carson.

The thanks of the press are due to the members of the Analostan club, and especially to Mr. Mosher, coxswain of the barge, for the attention and courtesy received at their hands. THE WORKING BOATS

BASE BALL. A very fine game of base ball was played yes terday on the Clympic grounds between the Na-tionals and Eagles, which was brought to a close at the ending of the eighth inning by darkness in tervening, and resulted in a tie game, each cink scoring four runs. CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—Philadelphias 13, Hartfords 8.

THE CRICKET GAME PROGRESSING. THE CRICKET GAME PROGRESSING.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The game of cricket
between the Philadelphians and the British officers was continued to-day. Yesterday, when
playing ceased, the officers had soored 97 runs,
with 9 wickets down. The remaining 2 wickets
fell this forenoon for 1 run, thus leaving the score
of FH8-denore seve naving masse main as many as
the American score (220) went again to the bat.
By fine batting and loose fielding on the part of
the Philadelphians the Englishmen ran up 184
runs in their second inning. The Philadelphians
will finish to-morrow, having 53 runs to make in
order to win.

RAGES AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2L.—There was a good attendance at the races to-day. The first race—the Bluegrass stake, dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds—was won by Clemic G. Withers'ch. I.; Bay Dick second, Tecalco third. Time, 118%.

In the second race, two-mile heats for all ages, there were only two entries. The race was won by Arisons; Oxmore second. Time, 3:45 and 3:44%.

The third race, a dash of one and a half miles, was won by Fair Play; Vandolite second, Kilburn third. Time, 3:39.

TROT AT FINLICO.

BALTIMORE, Sept 21.—The trotting race at Pim-lico, to-day, for 2:18 class horses, was won by Do-ble's Lady Maud in three straight heats; Ade-laide second and Rarus third. Time, 2:2814, 2:27, 2:28.

SINGLE SCULL MATCH. PITTERURG, Sept. 21.—A match was made to-night for a five-mile single scull race, for \$500 a side, between Henry Coulter and Evan Morris. The race will take place October 16, on the Alle-ghany river.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

Views of a Loyal Southerner-Past, Present Re-elected.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sin: I am a constant reader of your paper, but I read your leader of Monday morning with more than ordinary pleasure. You have made "hard pan" on the Southern situation, and portray it just as I know it to exist.

Whenever the chivalry, so called, of that part of Uncle Sam's moral vineyard want to get up a nigger-killing bee they raise theory of

"INSURRECTION"-"MIGGERS RISING AGAINST THE WRITES," &c. But the negro, whom I have known and with Hut the negro, whom I have shown and with whom I have lived all my life, don't insurrect or revolt worth a cent; in fact, as a revolutionist the negro is a failure. He is good at raising corn, making cotton, potatoes and such, but as 'a revolutionist he is not worth a continental red.

The late "insurrection" in Georgia was a fraud, started by the white "crackers" themselves, and started no doubt for the purpose of stampeding the negroes, as the most effectual way jof swind-ling them out of their share of the crops they had made, for it is a notable fact that these "insur-rections" nover occur until after laying-by time. In this case the only part the blacks took in the in this case the only part the orders does in the "rising" was their flight to the swamps to prevent assassination. And as to the bombastic trovernor of Georgis, he is a stapendous fraud. He is probably not a member of the Ku-Kux-Kian, but is certainly in sympathy with them. His home is in Columbus, where poor Ashby, a member of the constitutional convention of 1857, was

ber of the constitutional convention of 1867, was little affair by his friends and neighbors? whole a mar is that the see it.

North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, all good Republican States, if a fair expression could be had, have been made to appear Democratic by violence; and now an election is to come off in Mississippi; Gordon and Lamar say

even if in blood. The Ku-Klux and White League hounds are turned loose, the cry of "niggor insurrection" is made, and they will carry it. And so the work goes bravely on. The old leaders of secession and treason will soon

Every Republican State convention

THAT DEGLARES AGAINST A THIRD TERM
gives, unintentionally no doubt, aid and comfort
to the treasonable plotters; for no name carries
such terror to their hearts as that of Grant, and,
he once out of the way, they feel they will have
additional Hoonse for lawlessness. And the Republicans of the South love Grant as intensely as
the disloyal Democracy of that section hats him.
He has a strength in that section that no other
man possesses. With Grant as the candidate in
1876, we can carry a number of the Southern
States, but without him it is my humble opinion
we shall not get an electoral vote in all that section; and so, if our Republican friends of the
North

they must elect the President, or turn the Government over to its enemies.

I do not hesitate to say that I am a third termer, and all the loyal men of the South are with me; and they believe with me that with Grant and hard money, honest administration of the Government, and protection for all classes of citizons inscribed on our banners, victory would be consinsurable.

PERSONAL. Sam Ward, the Rex of the Vestibule, is in town.

Marcus Hopkins, chief examiner of the Patent Office, has resigned. John Hay has left 5the New York Tribune, and

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague is in Washing and sojourning at Wormley's.

Col. John S. Mosby is going to practice law in Washington during the coming winter. Hon. Norman B. Judd has resigned as collector of customs at Chicago after four years of service.

Salvini has returned to Italy, where a rumor mes that he will soon be married; to an English Mr. Charles J. Bonsparte, of Baltimore, is among the late arrivals at the New York hotel, New York.

Admiral Goldsborough has greatly improved within a few days, and he is now considered in a air way to recover. CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 21.—Mr. Beach, of Sa-vannah, Ga., died here last Saturday, and it is reported of yellow fever,

Emiliano V. Lopez, eldest son of ex-President Lopes, of Paraguay, died on the 10th of June last, at Ascunsion, Paraguay.

It is asserted that Vice President Wilson will preside at the Massachusetts Republican State Convention on the 29th instant. Katy Mahew, one of Washington's favorites, as been carrying the San Franciscans away by

has been carrying the sam risance.

her charming personations of Fanchon.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, at present of Chicago, has been elected by the trustees and faculty of Cor-"Lieutenant General Sheridan arrived at Sac. ramento Monday, and was escorted to the race track by a reception committee and leading citi-

The Philadelphia Press believes it to be "sadly probable" that Charlie Ross is dead, "murdered frectly by violence or indirectly by cruel treat ment by his captors." Staff Commander James F. Watts, Surgeon John Elliot and Chaplain Robert Nimmo, of Her Britannic Majesty's iron-cladiship Heller. ophor, are at the Metropolitan hotel, New York.

ountry-seat on the Hudson in a few days for heir residence in New York, where they will re-nain a few weeks prior to returning to Washing-Countess de la Rochefoucauld, wite of the new secretary of the French logation, has been much sourted by the isshionables at Newport this sea-ton. She is regarded as a desirable acquisition to Washington society.

The family of Secretary Fish will leave their

Pay Director John'S. Cunningham, U. S. N., agent, will soon take his departure for the Pacific side, to the regret of his numerous friends in this seption. Our loss is 'Frisco's gain. General Sherman has written a letter to John

A. Sutter spologising for using the word "tight" n referring to him in his "Memoirs," and saying hat he has instructed his publi hers to substi-ute "enthusiastic" in another edition. Mr. P.J. Donahue was, at the last regular meeting of Hibernian Benevolent Society, No.1, elected a delegate to attend the annual convention of the Irish Catholis Benevolent Union, to be held this year in October, at Rochester, N. Y. It is remarkable that the three Yale men who

have died during vacation all met unnatural deaths. Mr. Wood, '88, shot himself; Mr. Crowell, Sheffield Scientific School, '76, was drowned, and Mr. Grinnell, '75, was killed by a base ball. The Princess Zeneb Hamoum, daughter of the Khedive, aged seventeen, died at Alexandria, August 18. She grieved at the departure of her husband and brother for Paris, and died from cerebral congestion on the third day of their ab-

President Hulbert, of Middlebury College, is

said to regard with favor a plan which his stu-

Gov. Hardin has appointed Senators Bogy and Cockerill and Representatives Buckner, Phillips and Hatcher delegates from Missouri to the inter-State Convention at Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 2, to

The monument over the grave of John A. Au-The conditions under which it will be deliv-ored into the possession of the Hingham Ceme-ery Association are that they guarantee its per-petual care and preservation. The venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce of the South-

The venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce of the South-ern Methedist Episcopal Church, who is nearly 100 years old, is still able to do occasional service as a preacher. He is a fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North,) which meets next year. There was a French singer, with a stremendous voice, who could not discover what line in art he was best fitted for. He went to Cherabini, who told him to sing. He sang, and the foundation trembled. "Well," he said, when he had finished, "illustrious master, what shall I become?" "An auctioneer," said Cherabini.

A proposition to bury the bodies of Presidents Jackson, Polk and Johnson in the Capitol grounds at Nashville, Tenn., and to have the State erect over them a costly monument, has been frustrated at its outset by the discovery of a clause in the will of President Polk ordering that his body, with that of his wife, shall remain in their graves on the Polk homestead.

on the Polk homestead.

The Hon. Jonas hillips, who died in 1800, left a legacy of \$20,000 to the city of Boston, the interest of which was to be expended in public improvements. The principal and interest now amount to \$35,000, and the Mayor of Boston recommends that the whole accumulated interest (\$15,000) be expended in purchasing a statue of the elder Quincy, to be placed on the vacant lot in front of the City Hall, forming a companion figure for the statue of Benjamin Franklin. Major Jacob Wagner, who has been successfully

Major Jacob Wagner, who has been successfully operating in the mountain regions of Virginia against offenders of the internal revenue laws, has been in this city for several days, in consultation with internal revenue officials upon Government interests in various sections of the country. Major Wagner is a valuable officer of the revenue service, and an enlargement of his sphere of duty is a just tribute to his ability and good judgment as a revenue officer.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican records this Glew Washington now and then took notice. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican records this: Gen. Washington now and then took notice of singular facts in natural history. Two years before his death old Col. Perkins, of Boston, then a young gentleman, visited him at Mount Verson. As he was sitting with young Perkins on the versands which overlooked the Potomac, a toad hopped along on the ground near them, "which led him to ask me," says Col. Perkins, "if I had ever observed the reptile swallow a fire-fly. Upon my answering in the negative, he told me that he had, and that from the thinness of the skin of the toad he had seen the light of the fire-fly after it had been swallowed. This was a new and to me a surprising fast in natural

Motel arrivals.

Willard's-W. McKay, New York; E. K. Smith, C. P. Seliers and C. H. Banes, Philadelphia; A. H. Wheeler and R. W. Gates, Lowell, Mass.; A. Parrieh, Philadelphia; Wm. L. Burt, postmaster, Besten; John H. Harris, New York; James P. Morris, Philadelphia; George Hill and wife, Newburg; A. Lane, New York; A. E. Arnold, Philadelphia; H. W. Rissing and S. Davis, New York; M. Barnes, Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. D. L. Yulee, Florida; Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Young, Boston; C. W. Troughton, New York; Geo. F. Cochnower, Boston; James H. Young, New York; John F. Starr, Jr., Camden, N. J.; George N. Mitchell, Florida; M. W. Drew and Unaries A. Fairchild, Florida; M. W. Prew and Charles A. Fairchild, Florida; M. W. Bissell and C. S. Bissell and wife, Cleveland, Obio; James D. Long, Pittsburg; Jas. Szewart, Canada; Winslow L. Pierce and wife, Indiana; Alex. P. Tutton, Philadelphia. The Artington—H. L. Bogert, Long Island; H. B. Hurlbert, Cleveland, Ohio; John A. Liggat, Lynchburg; Miss Tunstall, Richmond; Woodbridge Genst and Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, New York; Felix A. Henderson, Misses Mamie and Nathalle Henderson, Philadelphia; C. Wix and Miss A. Wix, Scotland; Frank C. Dougherty and wife, Ohio; F. Heath Terrill, U. S. N.; W.T. Clavering, Syracuse; Mrs. Mildred Phillips and Miss Athene Philitips, New York; C. Mortimer Jenkins and Master Wm. Jenkins, Baltimore; H. B. Robertson and Wm. J. Essex, New York, Wornley:—H. Clarke and wife, San Francisco; Wm. H. Rudge, Chicago.

KREAR, N. H., Sept. II.—Mrs. White, of Morl-boro, N. H., a widow lady, while temporarily in-sane, this evening cut the throat of Mrs. Gerould, a lady visiting her, and afterwards cut her own throat with a soythe. Neither are expected to

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—This evening Richard Luther, deranged, committed suicide in Franklin square by shooting himself through the mouth. A card found in his pocket stated he had com-mitted the deed because he had the wrong head on his body.

Woncestus, Sept. 21.—At the Republican cau-cuses this evening thirty delegates to the State convention were chosen, all of whom, with pos-sibly two or three acceptions, desire the nomina-tion of Charles Francis Adams.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. IL - Several Procedure to the priving park are affected by a dis-case similar to the episectic. It seems to concen-trate in the threat, causing much distress. Re-ports from the interior state that the disease has broken out in several of the towns.

Hugh T. Taggert, editor of the Law Seports and lately a law partner of General Enoch To tee, was pesterday appointed special assistas District attorney, for duty at the Police Court, place of Mr. Birney, resigned, and will begin a official duties this manning.